HOLDING HIS OWN.

THE TRUTH ADMITTED AT LAST.

The President Has Chronic Pyrmis or Poisoning o the Blood-A Late Morning Bulletiu-The Reason of It-Drs. Bliss and Boynton.

Long Branch, Sopt. 15.—The morning bulletin was so long delayed that much speculation was indulged in as to the cause. It did not appear until about ten o'clock, and its contents created a profound impression. Its reference to septle complications in the case is regarded as a practical admission of all that the critical have practical admission of all that the critics have laimed and of all that Dr. Bliss has denied. It is

an admission of chronic Pysma chronic pysma and its liabilities. That question, therefore, may now be regarded as officially settled. The bulletins also state that the patient's pulse rose in the night to 120. Dr. Boynton also says that it has risen to that figure or higher every night for weeks. pping down toward morning to the vicinity of For weeks, therefore, the truth has been officially withheld from an anxious public for no sufficient reason. It is understood and believed here that the late appearance of the builetin this

WAS CAUSED BY A DESCUSSION. song the doctors over the construction of it. It ems that Dr. Boynton, though not officially in the case, came to a conclusion that the bulletins ust convey the truth. Dr. Agnew agreed with r. Boynton in this respect, and Dr. Hamilton's sent followed. Dr. Bliss was outvoted, and thus the truth of the statements made in the dispatcher orrespondents lately stands officially con-Chronic pysmia being now an admitted

fact, the future developments of the case NEED OCCASION NO SURPRISE, whatever they may be. Dr. Hamilton said to-day that the poison might become climinated from the system in about five weeks, and that after this pro-cess could be completed convalescence might be expected to begin. Meanwhile, however, the pa-tient would be liable to further "septic accidents," which may retard convalescence indefinitely, or even destroy life. This is substantially what Dr. Boynton and days are not were Boynton said days ago and was

FOUND FAULT WITH BY DR. BLISS
For saying it. It seems probable at this writing
that the President will remain, if his life is spared,
until some time in October. He will then be removed either to Mentor or to some Southern clime
for the witter. for the winter, Nothing of special significance has occurred in connection with the case since morning. Such details as there are may be found in the dispatches of the Associated Press. 14

Long Brancu, Sept. 15 .- To-day has en passed very quietly at Elberon, and nothing of a disturbing or exciting character has appeared at the Francklyn Cottage. The President had about as good a day as yesterday, without any difference a good a day as yesterday, without any a his condition one way or the other. There is the language of the but little of interest to report. The language of the bulletin excited general comment. Diligent in-quiry to-day failed to elicit any explanation of the phrase "septic," which was used in the bulletin yond the fact that it indicated an impurity of a blood, or, in other words, blood-poisoning. Previous to the issuance of the morning bulletin a conference of the attending surgeons, Messrs. Bliss, Agnew, and Hamilton, was held, and it was understood that it was somewhat prolonged by argu-ment as to what should be announced in the offi-cial bulletin regarding the most important

AND DANGEROUS PEATURE in the President's case at this time—namely, the affection of the right lung. The announcement finally agreed upon and made is conceded by minent surgeons here to be a virtual acknowl-ment of what has been maintained by the most responsible journals throughout the country for weeks regarding the condition of the Presi-dent's blood. This fact being conceded, all mys-tery connected with the case appears to have dis-appeared, and to-night there is a feeling of semi-contentment among the anxious watchers of the President's progress. President's progress.

GENERAL SWAIM SAID
the elevation of the President's chair was a trifle higher to-day than it was yesterday. The idea was to elevate it gradually until finally a sitting posture is reached. The General stated that the President moved his limbs with move President moved his limbs with more ease than he could a week ago. The patient's voice had improved very materially since the disappearance glandular swelling. geons retired before ten o'clock to-night, and the two cottages occupied by the President's family and attendants were closed before eleven. At last accounts the President was resting comfortably and quietly, with good prospects of having a quie night. A stiff breeze from the northeast has been blowing all day. To night about eleven o'clock it commenced to storm, and at midnight the weather is very disagreeable. Dr. Bliss returned from New about five p. m., and was present at the evening dressing.

DR. BOYNTON, IN AN INTERVIEW noon, said he understood that the word indicated an impure condition of the blood or blood-poisoning. In regard to how long it will take the President to eliminate the bloodpoison the Doctor said no estimate could be made on that subject. It depended entirely on how fast the patient made blood. Dr. Boynton said he did not know how large the abscess supposed to have formed on the Presidens's lung was, and that there was no way by which it could be ascertained. Two or more small abscesses may have formed. The lung trouble, he thought, had been improving ever since the President left Washington. Dr. Agnew to-night said he considered the cessation of the perspiration one of the best signs yet developed. He stated that there was a slight febrile rise tonight, but no importance was attached to it. Dr. Hamilton considers the President in as favorable condition to-night as he was last night.

BULLETIN STATEMENTS.

What the Physicians Say Officially-The Dispatch to Lowell.

Elberon, N. J., Sept. 15, 9 a. m.—At the morning dressing at half-past sight to-day the President's temperature was 98.4°, pulse 100, respira tion 26. He passed the night comfortably, sleep-ing until three a. m., when he was wakeful for a period of two hours, during which time the pulse ose to 120, but without the marked elevation of temperature which has characterized the febrile disturbance heretofore. After this time he slept until morning. More nourishment was given during the night than for several nights past. In reviewing the case of the President since his arrival at Long Branch it may be said that, in spite of the various septic accidents which have for several weeks and do still complicate his case, he has certainly not retrograded, but on the contrary has made som

progress toward convalescence, [Signed by the three surgeons.] ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 15, 6 p. m.—The President has passed a quiet day, sleeping a little. He has coughed occasionally, the expectoration being less purulent. A great variety of nourish-ment has been taxen, without discomfort. He was placed upon the invalid chair and remained forty-five minutes in a position a little more elevated than on previous occasions. At twelve m. to-day his temperature was 28.9°, pulse 102, respiration 21. At the evening dressing (half-past six p. m.) the temperature was 29.2°, pulse 104, respiration 21. [Signed by the three

physiciaus Z Elberon, Sept. 15.—The following was sent to-night to Minister Lowell by Attorney-General

MacVeagh:

The President's condition does not appear to have undergone any material change to-day, all his symptoms continuing substantially the same as yesterday, except that the expectoration from the right lung has been rather less difficult and less profose. He is still very weak, and, as this weakness is due to the condition of the blood, while it continues grave anxiety must also continue.

Chicago, Sept. 15 .- Two of the largest gales of butter ever made here were effected to-day, A.C. Kropf sold 4,359 packages and Mesers. Woodcook & Dexter 1,000 packages. One lot consisted of 5,112 tubs of ladle-packed at the price of 175; cents per pound; 971 tubs of dairy at 20, and 376 tubs of creamery at 2754 cents.

Beath of Dr. Pomerine CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 15 .- Dr. Joel Pomerine, surgeon of President Garneld's regiment, and widely known throughout the country day at Millersburg of a disease contracted during the late war.

LONDON, Sept. 16 .- The Daily Telegraph's correspondent reports that the government of the Argentine Republic has sent an agent to the south of Russia to invite Jews to emigrate to the Argen-

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

Satructive Fires in Various Portions of the Country-The Losses,

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15 .- A fire occurred CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—A fire occurred at Hunt, Holtzinger & Co.'s picture-frame manufactory this morning in the part of the building occupied by the Cincinnati Coffin Company. The loss of the coffin company amounts to \$20,000; insurance, \$10,500. Hunt, Holtzinger & Co.'s loss is \$30,000; insurance, \$9,000. The buildings of J. B. Callahan, H. C. Escklei, B. Fox, James Kelly, William Cromwell, and Mr. Riley were crushed or badly damaged by falling walls and by fire. John Reuper, a forman, was caught by a falling wall and ner, a fireman, was caught by a falling wall and crushed so that he died this morning. FORT WAYNE, IND., Sept. 15.—The stair factory

of H. F. Schultke & Co., six miles from here, was burned last night. Loss, \$20,000; insured for \$7,000. Thoy, N. Y., Sept. 15.—A free at Bussey & Mc-Leod's stove foundry here this morning destroyed property valued at \$60,000. An engineer in the employ of the firm was seriously injured by fall-

ing pieces of eastings.

8r. Lours, Sept. 15.—A special dispatch from Kansas City says the goods of sixty-seven firms and individual exhibitors were destroyed by the fire yesterday at the fair grounds, involving a loss of \$55,000; insured for \$4,000. The Exposition Associ-ation loses \$25,000 on the buildings; insured for \$7,000. The fire is believed to have been the work

of an incendiary.

MONTHEAL, Sept. 15.—Azarie Lavigue's furniture factory was burned to-day. Loss \$20,000, parily insured. Three workmen, Dion, Gauthier, and La Blanc, who jumped from the third-story win-dow to save themselves, received probably fatal injuries.

BARRY, ONT., Sept. 15 .- A fire to-day burned

\$10,000 worth of lumber belonging to Mayor Ar-dagh, of this town. Oswego, N. V. Sept. 15 - A fire broke out to pight in a block of about ten or twelve tenement houses at the foot of Water street, and they were nonsen at the root of Water street, and they were soon consumed. The fire spread and has reached the lumber yards of Kinyon, Wright & Co., E. W. Rathbern & Co., and Page, Fairchild & Co. These yards contain about 5,500,000 feet of lumber. The total loss on lumber, buildings, and docks will reach \$400,000. The lumber yards of Getman and Bond and Jenkins were also burned, the

SERGEANT MASON'S CRIME.

General Haucock Receives the Charges

stock amounting to about 3,000,000 feet of lumber.

and Specifications. NEW YORK, Sept. 15 .- General Hancock to-day received from Washington a copy of the charges and specifications made against Sergeant Mason, the artilleryman who recently attempted to kill Charles J. Guiteau. The charges are as follows: First—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, the specification being that Mason, while on duty as guard discharged his musket without good cause; second, attempting to shoot a prisoner without orders from a superior officer and at a time when the prisoner was

New York, Sept. 15.— Morris Sted-

heimer, a young man of twenty-six, who lives on Staten Island, has been in the employ of J. & W. Seligman, bankers, several years. In Stedheimer' Seligmau, bankers, several years. In Stedheimer's charge was a box of securities, of which he kept the key. Lately members of the firm have noticed that he has been living very expensively. A week ago last Saturday he was saked by one of the firm to give him the key to the box. Stedheimer replied that the key was in his coat down stairs. He went down to get the key and did not return. When, on the following Monday, Stedheimer did not appear at the office the box was examined and it was disthe office the box was examined and it was dis covered that \$50,500 worth of coupons not yet num-bered were missing. Detectives were put upon his track and he was arrested at Marquette, Mich., and brought back to this city. He confessed his

Coney Island Races. CONEY ISLAND, Sept. 15 .- First race, for COMEY ISLAND, Sept. 15.—First race, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Valusia won by a half length. Time, 1:1752. French pools paid \$17.15. Second race, for three-year-olds and upward, one and one-quarter mile. Warfield won by four lengths. Time, 2:1034. French pools paid \$21.10. Third race, handleap weepstakes, one and one-half miles. Irish King won by four lengths. Time, 2:3014. French pools paid \$0,25. Fourth race, quadleap sweepstakes, heats of one mile and a furlong. First heat—Gabriel won the heat by a head. Time, 19884. Second heat—Gabriel won the heat and race by a length and a half. Time, 19884. French pools paid \$16.05. Fifth race, 19884. French pools paid \$16.05. Fifth race, 19884. French pools paid \$16.05. Fifth race. 1:58%. French pools paid \$16.05. Fifth race, steeplechase, short course. Ingomar won by eight

lengths. Time, 5:25. French pools paid \$7.85. Protecting Dairy Products.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15 .- A convention omposed of about sixty delegates from the various dairymens' associations and creameries in Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, met to-day at the Bingham House for the purpose of or-ganizing a board of trade for the protection of dairy interests and promoting the welfare of the butter and cheese makers. A. Williard, of Little Falls, N. Y., was present by invitation, and read s paper on the advantages to be derived from a board of trade. At the conclusion of his address a committee on business was appointed. This committee, by instructions of the convention, drafted plans for the organization of a board of trade, which was adopted by the convention.

Trinket's Trot. Bosron, Sept. 15 .- At Beacon Park to day the bay mare Trinket trotted for a special purse of \$500 to beat her record, 2:17:4. The heat was splendidly trotted in 2:16, but another heat was ordered because weights were not carried. In her second heat she broke at the quarter turn, but trotted the balance of the heat finely and finished in 2:16½. It was generally expected from the advertisement that St. Julien would trot an exhibition heat, and there was much disappointment when he was merely led out by the groom and walked up and down a few times in front of the judges' stand.

Abjured Catholicism. Rome, Sept. 15.—Rev. Campbello, canon KOME, Sept. 10.—Rev. Campbello, canon of St. Peters Cathedral, lastevening abjured Catholicism in the chapel of the Methodists. In notifying Cardinal Borromes, prefect of the congregation, of his decision he says his action was caused by the continued hostility of the Pope to Italy.

American Bankers in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 15.—A number of American capitalists have authorized General Frisbie to apply for a charter for a bank in this city, with branches throughout the country. The application will be made at once.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-The Ordore, of Paris, states that Prince ferome Napoleon has decided to leave France for -Prince Jerome Napoleon has arrived

at the Pirmus. He visited the Acropolis at Athens which was illuminated in his honor last evening. -The King and Queen of Italy formally pened the Geographical Congress at Vienna yes-rday. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps delivered the

-After receiving the mayor's letter yesterday, Lieutenant-Governor McEnery, of Louis-iana, issued a proclamation revoking his proc-lamation of Wednesday. -A Paris telegram announces that

Prince Jerome Napoleon has decided to renounce his claims to the leadership of the Bonapartists in avor of his son, Prince Victor. -Judge Butler, of the United States District Court of Philadelphia, has granted the peti-tion of Captain Clipperton, the English consul-praying for the extradition of Brompton, the Eng-lish forger.

-An official dispatch from Tunis says the French camp at Zaghovan sustained attacks by large forces of insurgents for four days. The French less was a few wounded. The insurgents

-The London Standard's correspondent at Paris says: "There is but one opinion about the performance of Miss Griswold, the American prima donna, which is that she is the best Mar-guerite seen since the palmy days of Miss Nilsson." -Edward Wassell, an extensive scrap-tron dealer of Pittsburg, Pa., was arrested yester day for the embezsiement of \$5.000 from Fox & Drummond, of New York. This is only one of several cases, amounting to \$19,000, for which suits

-After the race of the St. Leger stakes squals became second favorite in the betng for the Czarowitch stakes, which will me off at the New Market at the second October eeting, on October 11, at eleven to one against m, with twelve to one against Geologist.

-The Paris correspondent of the Daily News (London) says that General C. P. Stone (American), who was appointed on General W. T. Shorman's recommendation by the late Khediya as head of the staff, was chiefly instrumental in obtaining the submission of the Egyptian colonels.

STARTLING FACTS.

A DAY OF RECKONING NEAR AT HAND.

What Is Quietly Being Done by a Soldiers and Sai. ers' Organization in This City-Whole Families Quartered on the Government to the Exclusion of Soldiers.

A day of reckoning is in store for the heads of Departments in the various branches of the Government who have systematically violated section 17% of the Revised Statutes. The soldiers of the country who fought for the perpetuity of the Union and in whose behalf the above-named section was ingrafted upon the statute-books of the land have watched with seen interest the movements of some of the leaders of the Republi-can party, and have about made up their minds that demagoguery aball be exposed. A Soldiers and Sailors' National League, with organizations everywhere throughout the States, has had its headquarters in this city for some months past. Its officers have been

QUIETLY AND REPRCTIVELY AT WORK. QUIETLY AND REPECTIVELY AT WORK, and the results of their labors will astonish the people of the country when made public, which will not be until Congress meets. The association is national in its character, non-partisan, and incorporated under the laws of the United States. Its object is the promotion of the interests of ex-Union soldiers and sailors, independent of politics. One feature of the association is that its by-laws prohibit any officer of the association from holding a Government position while acting as an offiing a Government position while acting as an offi-cial of the League. The object of this is to prevent any officer from selling out in the interest of him-self or friends. The officers of the association

HAVE THE BOTTOM FACTS relative to nepotism in the several Departments showing it to be a grave obstacle in the way o disabled soldiers and sailors being provided with positions in the Government service. They allege that, not only in the cases of Cabinet officials in this the case, but it applies to all the heads of the Departments, chiefs of bureaus, and so on down.

IN SPITE OF THE LAW IN SPITE OF THE LAW
providing that "persons honorably discharged
from the military or naval service by reason of
disability resulting from wounds or sickness in the
line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to
civil places, provided they are found to possess the
business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices," it is almost
tracestible to receive the appointment of such. impossible to secure the appointment of such a person, unless he or she should have high official backing. An officer of the association, in speaking of the law, said: "There is only one weak point in it, and that is that there is no penalty attached for its violation. A law without a good healthy pen-alty as an addendum

AMOUNTS TO NOTHING.

This is the trouble with the law. It sounds well, but sound will not support a wounded soldier, his widow, or children." He also said that officials appointing their relatives is the reason why the law is not complied with, and consequently this bars out ex-soldiers and everybody else from securing Government employment. Said he: "For instance, there are forty-one watchmen in the In-terior Department, of which only about fifteen are ex-Union soldiers, the remainder being composed of young men who were bables when the war broke out, foreigners who have since arrived in this country, and ex-confederate Bourbon Demo-

A TELL-TALE BOOK.

The officers of the association have worked unceasingly in compiling a book, in which is contained the names of at least five hundred families, averaging four to five persons in each family, in the Government service in this city. There are nunerous cases of fathers, wives, sons, and daughters all in one Department. This is in direct violation of a rule which prohibits the employment of married women in Government clerkships; but, like the law above referred to, it is a dead letter. The association alleges that, with the exception per-haps of Secretary Window, the heads of Departments are all guilty of nepotism. One Secretary has six relatives in his Department; another two; a head of a bureau has only twelve; another Sec-retary is credited with having provided three sons with desirable places in his Department and one in the Pension Bureau.

IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT Mr. James has a half dozen relatives, and the ap-pointments he has made since he was sworn in have been Bourbon Democrats in nearly every case. He has appointed one man who served in the rebel army, and who boasts that he is a Democrat, and whose wife has been a clerk in another De-partment for five years. Another appointment is the wife of a physician in the city, whose husband has a good practice. She is on the roll in the place of a Mrs. ——, who is marked "absent without pay." This is in order to say that she is employed temporarily if any questions are asked. She gots \$1,600 per year, and her husband, the doctor, served the confederacy faithfully. James knew the history of these people when he ap-pointed them, and his attention has been called to their cases and that of others in his Department. Section 1754 of the Revised Statutes has been placed before him also. He merely smiles when "soldier" is mentioned, and keeps on appointing rebel Democrats to office.

A CERTAIN UNITED STATES SENATOR has a "lady friend" who has been on the pay-roll of the Post-Office Department for several years, but has not been at the Department two weeks altogether since her appointment. She has been re-ceiving \$75 per month right along. When the administration changed and Mr. James became Postmaster-General this Senator sent word to his female friend, advising her that she had better re-port for duty, which she did; and subsequently the said Senator succeeded in having her salary raised from \$900 to \$1,200 per year. The appointer reported at the Department regularly for a few days, and then discontinued going to her office, except to draw her salary on the first day of eac

nonth, which she has continued to do ever since ONE HUNDRED OR MORE CASES similar to this, with the exception that many o the beneficiaries are men and not women, are down in the books of the League. One Assistan Secretary of a Department has twelve relatives in the service under him and others in Government employ elsewhere. An Assistant Postmaster-General is credited with having four relatives in the Postal Service under him, and other relatives in other branches of the Government service here and elsewhere. There are numerous cases where persons in office are credited to distant States, such as California and Oregon, or to some of the Southern States whose quotes are not full. Only the other day a young gentleman from Cincinnati secured an appointment in one of the Govern-ment Departments at \$1,300 a year, and is CREDITED TO A DISTANT STATE.

young gentleman was born in Ohio, raised a Buck-eye, and is an acknowledged favorite in Cincin-nati society circles. He obtained his appointment through the influence of a distinguished resident and citizen of the District of Columbia. The material unearthed by the officers of this association, who are terribly in earnest in this matter, will open the eyes of the ex-Union soldiers and sallogs of the country. The majority of the officials of the asso-ciation happen to be Republicans, and all of them took a very active part in last fall's cam-paign. They argue that the soldier and asilor is appealed to during the campaign to work, work, work for the success of candidates who, when placed in power, totally ignore a plain pro-vision of law that requires their claims to be con-sidered first, "all things class being equal." They yould to the fact too, that the ex-confederate take point to the fact, too, that the ex-confederates take better care of their soldiers than the people of the North do of the ex-Union soldiers, and that it is about time to develop a better sentiment on the subject of the claims of "the men who kept step to

Funeral of Captain Breese Newport, R. I., Sept. 15.—The funeral of the late Captain K. R. Breese, U. S. N., was solemnized this morning at Trinity Church. The milipedo station, and Fort Adams. A large number of civilians and army and navy officers, includin Admirals Case and Warden, were also present. Th remains were interred here.

Against Monopolies. New York, Sept. 15 .- The Board of Trade to day adopted resolutions asking all citi-zens to refuse to vote for such senators as were known to be favorable to monopolies, and praying for a change in the existing bank policy law,

An Aquatic Challenge. TORONTO, ONT., Sept. 15.—The Celtic four-oared crew, of Buffalo, have challenged the Toronto crew, the winner of the four-oared race in the late regatts, to row for \$1,000. The challenge will probably be accepted.

COMMISSIONER RAUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1881.

another Interview With Him by a Cin eluunti Broker.

Colonel Moulton, of Cincinnati, had an nterview with Commissioner Raum yesterday upon the subject of taxabon of crokers, and will present a brief, giving the views and elains of the Cincinnati brokers. The Commissioner reiterated his statement of Wednesday, that the whole ques-tion of the taxation of brokers hinged upon a nice distinction in their method of doing business; that while there were many brokers who could not be held table to textion as handers there were

many who were clearly doing

THE RUSINESS OF MANKES

within the definition and intent of the statute. The question will be held under advisement for the present. The Commissioner will adhere to his former rulings in regard to the banks, and expects to recover a large amount of back taxes, which, through inadvertence or misconception of the terms of the law, have hitherto been withheld. In the case of one bank in Now York \$125,000 have been found to be due, and the bank officers have expressed their willingness to pay it at once.

IN HANY OTHER CASES

examinations by the revenue agents have so far progressed that assessments can be at once made. In almost every instance the banks have cheerfully extracted the recombinations have cheerfully extracted the communication.

fully permitted the examination, and have expressed their willingness to pay whatever taxes might be due as soon as their amount could be as-certained. In no case, however, will any harsh or summary measures be enforced against either banks or brokers.

BURNSIDE'S FUNERAL.

Distinguished Men in Attendance-The General's War Horse.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 15.-Early this morning four companies of the Bristol Voterans proceeded to Edgehill Farm, the summer resi-dence of General Burnside, and escorted his re-mains to St. Michael's Church, Bristol, the streets being thronged with reverent mourners. The ser-vices in the church were conducted by Rev. Dr. Locke, after which the body was viewed by nearly Locke, after which the body was viewed by nearly the whole population of the town. At eleven o'clock the remains were placed on a special train, and, with a guard of veterans and a Bristol committee, conveyed to Providence and placed in the rotunda of the city hall. Colonel Samuel Norris, in behalf of the Bristol committee, surrendered the body in a few pathetic words, to which Colonel William Goddard responded on behalf of the State committee in a brief, touching speech. Guards were then peated, the remains placed in state in the draped hall, and the people, thousands of whom had collected, were admitted to pass rapidly by and gaze upon the face of the coffined hero.

Many distingished gentlemen from abroad have

Many distingished gentlemen from abroad have arrived to attend the funeral of General Burnside. The General's horse, Major, that bore him through the war, was killed this afternoon. The animal had become helpless, and the General had arranged for its death when it could be killed without his knowledge. without his knowledge.

MADAME BONAPARTE.

Death of This Noted Woman in Balti

Baltimore, Sept. 15 .- Madame Susan May Bouaparte, widow of Jerome Napoleon Bona-parte, died at ten minutes after seven o'clock this morning, at her residence, No. 85 Park avenue, aged sixty-nine, o' paralysis. Madanne Bonaparte has been failing rapidly for the last six weeks, and on Sunday last her physician, Dr. McKenzie, realized that her death was only a question of a few days. Since Sunday she was in a semi-consciou state and unable to converse, and this morn ing she passed away quietly, while her two sons, C. J. Bonaparte and Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, watched at her bedside. Madame Bonaparte was the daughter of Benjamin Williams, a prominent merchant of Baltimore, and formerly of Roxbury, Mass. She was married in Baltimore in 1829 to Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who was the only sou of Jerome Napoleon, brother of the Emperor Napoleon L, and Elizabeth Patter-son, whom the prince married in Baltimore. Of the two sons of Mrs. Susan M. Bonaparte the cidest, Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, is a graduate of West Point, and was lieutenant in the army of the United States. He also served in the French army during the Crimean and Franco-Prussian war, but did not gain that recognition to which he felt en-titled on account of his descent from Napoleon the

The Methodist Conference. London, Sept. 15 .- The session of the Enumenical Conference to-day was occupied in the discussion of the use of the press for the advancement of Christianity, embracing clauses on periodical publications of every grade for adults, juvenile literature, the daily press, the use to be made of it by the church, &c. Mr. Marshall, of Vickshurg, Miss., recommended the establishment of the well-endowed church newspaper, which he said would do as much for the church as great universities. He praised the American press for the willingness with which it did the work of the church by reporting church speeches. The subject caused considerable difference of opinion. Bishop Holland McTyeire said that the religious newspapers were too narrow-minded, Mr. Gibson condemned the tone of the secular press in America. The balance of opinion seemed to favor the promotion of religious papers. to-day was oc

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

HON. J. R. CHALMERS, of Mississippi, is General George A. Sheridan has re urned to the city.

GENERAL GRANT is described as "geting stoop-shouldered and gray." SENOR DON MARCIAL MARTINEZ, Chilian Minister at Washington, is at Newport.

M. Gerard, first secretary of the French

gation at Washington, is in New York. Mr. Tilden has been in the Catskills, ill and weary. He has now returned to Greystone. THE Government receipts yesterday were: From internal revenue, \$365,119.17; customs, \$355,080.98.

An attempt is being made to bring out ex-Governor C. C. Washburn as a candidate for Governor of Wisconsin. SENATOR FAIR has resumed work on the

Comstock while the superintendent of his com-pany's mines takes a vacation. CONGRESSMAN CHARLES G. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, has accepted an invitation to make a series of political speeches in Ohio. THE wife of the late Senator Burnside

was Miss Mary Richmond Bishop, a descendant on her mother's side of Roger Williams. She died in 1876. THE crews at the various life-saving staons all reported for duty yesterday, the 15th of ptember being the date upon which the fall sea-

James and Harry Garfield have a cheerful home in Williamstown. Their rooms overlock a park and a beautiful landscape stretching away to the Hoosac Mountains.

MR. JUSTICE WOODS has just leased, through Fitch, Fox & Brown, the furnished resi dence of Colonel Tisdel, at the corner of Thirteent and O streets, Iowa Circle.

Bips were accepted yesterday for the sale to the Government of 470,000 ounces of allver bullion, to be delivered at the United States mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans. MR. JAY STONE, stenographer to the Secretary of War, has returned from Long Branch. He received a telegram from Secretary Lincoln that the latter had left Long Branch for Rye Beach with his family.

AUGUST RIEKE has been appointed storeseeper and gauger for the first district of Illinois; G. G. Hickman, gauger for the fifth district of Vir-ginia, and Augustus Robbins, gauger for the second district of North Carolina.

Commissions as postmasters have been forwarded to the following persons: David Cover, Winfield, Carroll County, Maryland, George T. Rhodos, Roanoke, Roanoke County, and Joseph Sterritt, Saltville, Washington County, Virginia. General. Arthur was elected on the

same ticket with General Garfield, and if ever placed in the White House will at once become an object of admiration to the Scalwaria and of adora-tion to the converted Half-Breeds—New York Sun. Ex-Senator Dorsey is mentioned by the New Orleans Times as the owner of the best sppointed cattle ranche on the continent. It occu-ples half a million acres of well-watered grazing ground in New Mexico. A railroad station near the ranche is named "Dorsey."

The Americans attending the Geo-

graphical Congress at Venice are Captain George Wheeler, representative of the War Department, Commodore Baldwin, representative of the navy; Judge Field and Judge Day, president of the American Geographical Society.

THE Secretary of the Navy has provided pretty well for the wants of his own family, with ne of them made an ensign, the other an assist ant paymaster in the service. In old times this would have been called "nepotism," but we seem to have "changed all that."—Buffelo Commercial Attertiser.

IRELAND'S WRONGS.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION MEETS

isthering of Distinguished Irishmen in Dublin-The Best Interests of the Nation Discussed-Parnell's Speech-Passage of Important Resolutions

DUBLIN, Sept. 15 .- About a thousand DUBLIN, Sept. 10.—About a thousand delegates attended at the opening proceedings of the National Convention to-day. Messrs Biggar, T. P. O'Connor, Sexton, Healy, and Sullivan were present. Previous to the opening of the convention a conference of the delegates from the Labor League was held, and Mr. Sexton infarmed them that the convention would adjourn the consideration of questions affecting laborers until to-morrow, for the presence of subline the labor delegate. for the purpose of enabling the labor delegates to confer with Mr. Parnell and the executive of the Land League. Twenty-one members of Parliament were present at the convention. Mr. Parnell, amid the greatest enthusiasm took the chair. Mr. Sexton read a number of telegrams, particularly from the American branch of the League exlarly from the American branch of the League, exhorting the delegates never to rest until landlord ism is abolished, not to pay rent, to hold back their harvests, &c.

their harvests, &c.

MR. PARNELL, IN HIS OPENING SPEECH,
referred to the thinning of their ranks by "coercion" since the last convention. He said that for
every ten in prison a hundred would join the
League. He recapitulated the resolutions, and said
the question of self-government was the most important. He had always considered that it could never be settled as long as the questions in regard to rent remained in dispute. The land act left the rent question as a continual source of discontent and strife between the different classes in Ireland. He had no doubt that this was designedly so ar ranged by the British government. HE WARNED THE FARMERS NOT

HE WARNED THE FARMERS NOT to trust to the land act. It was, he said, designed to break the League. Nobody should appeal to the land courts until test cases, to be prepared by the League, had been submitted. They should press forward to the abolition of landlordism, and o legislative independence. He advised the farmers to borrow money under the land act so as to give work to laborers, and invited the latter to join branches of the League. He pledged to head the laborers' movement if the farmers did not give them fair play. The reading of congratulatory telegrams occupied an hour. Among the more notable were threats to stop American subscriptions in the event of the agitation slackening. Mr Sexton and Mr. T. P. O'Connor were elected secre-taries of the convention. There was a very large attendance of priests.

Mr. Parnell in his speech reasserted that fair rent would be the value of land in a state of Nature before it was improved by a tenant or any of his predecessors. In regard to the industrial question he said that Irishmen should encourage home manufactures, even if they had to pay dearer than for foreign goods. Things not producible in Ireland should be bought in America. English goods should not be bought in affy event. Mr. Seyton then moved onliestively the Land Mr. Sexton then moved, collectively, the Land Lengue's resolution sent in these dispatches yes terday, and they were carried with acclamation. The resolutions adopted are those favoring na ional self-government, condemning coercion, and pledging the people snew to the principles of the Land League. There was a long discussion on a

resolution authorizing the executive of the Land League to select test cases referred to by Mr. Par-nell in his speech, but the resolution was ultimately carried LONDON, Sept. 16.—The News' Dublin correspond nt says: "Nearly half of the delegates are Catho lic priests. The majority, however, are fairly rep resentative of the farming class. Three resolu-tions were disposed of, and the discussion of the fourth, dealing with the land act, occupied the

WHAT'S THE MATTER NOW?

remainder of the day."

The Organ of a Gaug of Blackmailers ou

The agents of the Government who have been conducting the star-route investigation have recently declared that their cases were ready for presentation to this grand jury. They have said that they expected to have an opportunity to present this evidence toward the end of the pres-ent month. It was understood that the court de-sired to have the jury first consider the local criminal cases which were awaiting the jury's atcharged with murder or other offenses, might have sideration of these local cases would occupy the time of the jury until the latter part of September, and that then the star-route cases would have a clear field. Under these circumstances there were some persons who regarded intil October 3 as a strange proceeding. The lovernment agents who are conducting the star route investigation are absent from the city, Postmaster-General James has gone to the White Mountains for needed rest. Attorney-General MacVengh was at Long Branch yesterday and is probably there to-day. Colonel William A. Cook and A. M. Gibson went to Long Branch two or three days ago, and Mr. Woodward of the Post-Office Department, is absent on a shor vacation. Second Assistant Postmaster-Genera Elmer has not returned from his vacation. It i suggested that they expected that the grand jur would be busy with local cases until the end of th month. As it is, the grand jury will not take up those local cases until October 3 .- New York Tim

Condition of the Crops Acting Commissioner of Agriculture Carman has just issued a bulletin showing the condition of the crops up to September 1. The cotton reports show a very heavy decline in the condition of cotton since the last report, owing to a protracted drouth which has prevaled in all sections of the cotton-beit. The general average condition of the corn crop on September 1 was 60, being 17 per cent. lower than the month previous and 31 per cent. lower than a year ago at the same date. The cause of the low condition existing in almost every section of the country is drouth. The returns from correspondents give a very seriou decline in the prospects for a crop of tobacco. Th average for the whole country is only 65, agains 85 last month and 84 at this same date last year.

The Atlanta Cotton Exposition. ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 15.-The director reneral has in the last two days been overwhelmed with letters and telegrams asking into the inter-national exposition, but he has been compelled to decline them, the time having expired last Satur day. The department of construction has been ordered to put up annexes to the several build-ings of the exposition, it being found that there was not space enough to accommodate the ex

The Fire Engineers. RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 15 .- The Nationa ssociation of Fire Engineers closed its ninth an nual session here to-day, after devoting the greate portion of three days to the consideration and dis cussion of many topics brought before the body for the promotion of the efficiency of fire depart-ments and for the protection against fire. Cli-clinati was selected as the place for holding the

next annual convention New York Greenbackers. UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The State Pro-hibition convention adopted a platform which inchided a resolution of sympathy for President Gar-field. The following nominations were made: For secretary of state, Stephen Merritt, of New York;

mptroller, Jefferson Bissell, of Steuben; treasure of Herkimer; attorney-general George Brooks, of Otsego. Shot a Doctor CINCINNATI, Sept. 15 .- Benjamin Beatty. of Newburg, Clearmont County, Ohio, last night shot Dr. J. F. Abrams, a practicing physician of that place, on account of his suspicion that there was too great an intimacy between Abrams and Mrs. Beatty. The shot took effect in the Dector's

face and the ball lodged in his neck. The wound is supposed to be fatal. Rase-Ball Cames. At Troy, N. Y .- The game of base-ball yesterday between the Troy and Cleveland nines resulted in a draw at the close of the tweißh inning and will be played off to-day. The follow-

ing is the score: Troys, 6: Clevelands, 6. At Providence—Providence, 12: Detroits, 9, At Worcester—Worcesters, 7: Buffalos, 6. CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The Pennsylvania and the Baltimure and Obio Baliroad Companies yesterday reduced the fares to Philadelphia, Balti-

more, and Washington to \$5 on the rebate plan. This is the first reduction made by these roads.

gressional Committee. Again yesterday the Yorktown Commission found itself without a quorum, but the chairman, Senator Johnston, made progress in ar-rangements of various kinds. Among the things done was the designation of committees to co-operate with the State Department in entertaining the French representatives, who are to strive at New York on the 6th or 7th of October. The committee to assist at New York consists of ex-Senator Kernan and ex-Representative Nicholas Muller; at Philadelphia, ex-Senator Wallace and Reprentative Dick, and at Baltimore, ex-Senator Pinckney Whyte and Representative Talbott. The committee which is to have charge of the DEMONSTRATION IN WASHINGTON CITY,

YORKTOWN TALK.

Arrangements Made by the Co

as appointed yetterday, is as follows: Senator Bayard of Delaware (chairman), ex-Senator Randelph of New Jersey, Senator Ransom of North Carolina, Senator Hawley of Connecticut, and ex-Representative Lering of Massachusetts. The commission have determined and so arranged that during the celebration there will be appro priate places on the programme for four prayers and for these places it is intended to appoint eminent divines, representing each of the predomi-nant religious denominations of the country, so there can be no room for reasonable criticism. These denominations are the Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, and Episcopal. The only minister desig-nated as yet is an Episcopalian, the fitness of whose selection will be apparent when it is known that he is the grandson and only lineal descendant of the old hero of Yorktown, General Thomas Nel son, who played so conspicuous a part in the siege as to deserve and receive special thanks therefor from General Washington, General Thomas Nel-son, it will be remembered, aimed a cannon and FIRED SHOT INTO HIS OWN HOUSE In order to dislodge Cornwallis and his men, who

were in possession of the mansion. The grandson s the Rev. Robert Nelson. He will offer the opening prayer on the first day of the celebration. The before-mentioned house of General Nelson was erected by his order, and was constructed of brick imported by him from England. This house is still standing, and forms a historic landmark on the field of Yorktown. It is owned by a collateral descendant of General Nelson. Senator Johnston, chairman of the commission, thinking it would be appropriate to establish the headquarters of the commandant of the United States regular troops in this historic building, rented the house. General Hancock was notified of this fact, and was in formed that he would be expected to occupy the residence as his headquarters at Yorktown. But he has responded, respectfully declining the offer and informing the commission that his head-quarters will be in the camp with his troops. The esult will probably be that Secretary Blaine, who

ONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF DISTINGUISHED PROPER to provide "quarters" for, will conclude that his guests will be too much crowded or "cooped up" if quartered on vessels lying at suchor in the river in front of Yorktown. and he will therefore relieve the commission of the old Nelson House and convert it to the use of his guests. The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Hitt, received a dispatch yesterday announcing that the relatives of Baron Steuben have ac-cepted, with expressions of appreciation and thanks the invitation to participate in the Yorktown Centennial celebration. These relatives are Colonel Von Steaben, of the Seventy-sixth Hil-desheimer, and two captains and three licutenants A Singular Occurrence Induced by Fright.

A singular circumstance, which happened in South Washington a few nights ago, ha leaked out, and is an libustration of the wonder ful effect of sudden fright. Mr. Jacob Sanger, proprictor of a clothing store on Four-and-a-half street near School southwest, and his wife were on the eve of retiring, when Mrs. Sanger noticed some scraps of paper near the bed. She called her hus-band's attention to this fact, but he did not inves-tigate the metter, and jumped into bed. Mrs. tigate the matter, and jumped into bed. Mrs. Sanger, however, could not testat the natural curiority of her sex, and took a peep under the bed. To her dismay there lay a burly negro, who seemed to be asicep. Upon learning this Mr. Sanger hastily vacated not only his couch, but the bed-room, and made tracks down stairs, leaving his wife alone with the intruder. Her cries alarmed the negro, who followed the example of Mr. Sanger and vacated the apartment. When the neighbors arrived a few minutes after Mrs. Sanger was seated in a chair exhausted, and, to their surprise, unable to articulate. It was thought that she would soon recover this faculty, but several days passed and she still remained speechless, it is stated in the neighborhood that she is still in this condition. Her husband, however, stated last eventure in a representative of The hypermican that she spoke for the first time yesterday, which was one week after the occurrence.

Going to Investigate the Marine Corps The Secretary of the Navy some weeks ago received a suggestion confidentially of the ne-cessity of a thorough examination into the affairs of the Marine Corps, and especially as to the doings of the Quartermaster's Department, where, it is said, there have been practices which, if made public, will cause the guilty parties to lose their public, will cause the guilty parties to lose their official heads if nothing worse. The proofs in writing are at hand that a "divy" on the profits of a large contract with the Navy Department was made by the contractor with evertain officials in the Quartermaster's Department aforesaid. There are in other positions loose practices which have been going on with impunity for many years and are to be investigated. The subject will receive the close attention of Secretary Hunt when he again gets regularly at work in the Department.

A Plucky United States Minister. PANAMA, Sept. 7 .- From Bogota there comes in papers just received a rumor that Mr. Diechman, the ex-United States Minister, entered the office of the secretary of public instruction, Mr Ricardo Becarra, who was formerly minister of foreign affairs, and charged him and the Colombian government with infamous conduct in having forwarded to Washington a request for his (Diechman's) recall, and then Mr. Becarra ordered Mr. Diechman out of his office.

Commissioner Dudley is engaged in making a table showing the condition of all pend-ing cases in the Pension Office—that is, what claims have not yet been reached for action by the De-partment, in what cases calls for evidence have been made, and the cases in which evidence has been furnished in whole or in part, &c. The object of this is to find out exactly where the delay is, is any exists, and whose fault it is.

Military Shooting-Matel New York, Sept. 15 .- In the inter-State atch, at 200 and 500 yards, at Creedmoor, the competitors were teams from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York, the prizes being the possession for one year of the statue presented by the State of New York. The New York team won, with a total score of 921. The Pennsylvania team made 910 and the New Jersey team made 893

An ex-Editor Arrested. NEW YORK, Sept. 15 .- Charles A. Byrne formerly of the Trulh, was arrested to-day in a suit brought in the Supreme Court by Josh Hart, as ex-ecutor of his wife's estate, who claims that Byrne, while superintendent of the Dromatic News, embezzled \$1,835. Mr. Hart thinks the total amo taken will prove to be in the neighborhood of

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Tallapoesa has arrived at League General Sherman returned to the city esterday afternoon. General Drum is expected

The general court-martial appointed to meet at David's Island. New York Harbor, by spe-cial orders, July 12, 1881, has been dissolved. Leave of absence for one year, with permission to go beyond the sea, has been granted First Lieutenant George E. Sage, Fifth Artillery. Ensign C. H. Amsden, from the Coast-Survey steamer Ready, and placed on waiting orders. Boatswain Joseph McDonald, to the Lan-

The Trenton sailed from Gibralter for America yesierday. Rear-Admiral Howell did not go on her. He will proceed home by way of Havre. Post Chaplains George W. Collier, U. S.

been assigned to duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio until October 31, 1881, and ordered to report ac-On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the Stath Cavalry have been made: Second Lieutenant Ben-jamin H. Cheever, ir., from Troop G to Troop B; Second Lieutenant Albert S. Bailey from Troop B

A., now on leave of absence at Cleveland, Ohlo, has

General Sherman returned to the city yesterday from a somewhat extended-tour of the Eastern States. He says that while in Boston be found an old Western army comrade. General Dan Macculay, in charge of the Color Frinting Machine Company's exhibit in the Mechanics' in-stitute fair, and he heartly enjoyed the casual meeting.

NEW YORK'S INDIANS.

EMPIRE STATE RESERVATIONS.

Tour Through the Land of the Six Nations-Sens cens, Onondagas, Gueldas, Cayugas, and Tuscaroras-A Talk With Col-

pecial Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN.

CATTARAUGUS INDIAN RESERVE, N. Y., ept. 10.—Riding through the rich sgricultural disiriet on the western borders of the Holland Purchase, thirty-and-odd miles due south of Buf-falo, we suddenly came upon the northern are of the amphitheatre of high hills encircling the euterprising and

onel Sim Logan.

reprising and

PRETTY VILLAGE OF GOWANDA,

which is haived by the counties of Eric and Cattaraugus, and they are divided by the tumbling,
roaring waters of the Cattaraugus Creek. The

precitious waters of the creek, above and within the village, supply a continuously repeat-ing motive-power that is profitably utilized for saw-mills, custom and merchant flouring mills, agricultural and edge-tool works, tanneries, and other manufacturing industries. Central in the village, on the left bank of the turbulent creek, stands the

stately structure of brick, displaying architecural taste which is a credit to the forecast of the eitizens of that village school district, and one that may long be an honor to their liberality. White, roomy churches, but whose spires do not reach the altitude of the surrounding hills; dignified man-sions, some modern and elegant, and the many tidy cottages suggest opulence and taste; the numerous shops and stores, some of them stylish and commodious, attest the industry and wealth; but the grand old sugar-maple trees that border and shade the streets are the sentinels that guard and perpetuate in remembrance the wise generation who planted them. The Enterprise, the village newspaper, gives the local current events, beams with pleasing humor, and emits gems of wit, Driving down the right bank of the creek and up a steep hill, we come upon an upland plain, generally covered with scrub-eak, some standing pines, and much fallen and decaying timber, and passing lown the highway we saw occasional clearings, poorly fenced. In these clearings and near the coadside were small frame or log houses and barns, Dutside, women and children were to be seen making baskets or braiding long strings of corn. Men. were in the clearing, securing the harvest or lying in groups gossiping in the fence-corners. Our friend told us that those dark-hued people were a part of the Seneca Nation of New York Indians, and that we were then riding through

THE CATTARAUGUS INDIAN RESERVE. THE CATTARAUGUS INDIAN RESERVE.

"Is this an average of the land comprising this reserve, Mr. Stewart," we asked of our friend as we were upon the upland plain.

"No, sir, it is not. This plain-land has what the

Indians call an early, warm, quick soil, being of gravel and loam, but is not equal to the valley land or creek bottoms in staying or productive qualities. With proper cultivation it would be uperior for grain and corn," said Mr. Stewart.
"Are the buildings we are passing a fair sample

of the structures upon this reserve. Ob, no, sir. But a mile or so further on we shall see much better ones."

"Look! there is a pretty village just in sight, in the valley below, on the right bank of that rapid

"Yes, sir: that village is the capital of the eneca Nation—Caltaraugus. The meeting-houses ou see are the Congregational and the Methodist; the two-story white building near the first church is the national court-house; the large dwelling house beyond that is the mission house, where the ainted Rev. Ashur Wright and wife lived forty years. Farther down the main street you can see the still larger edifice, the Thomas Orphan Asy-lum, named in acknowledgment of the constant friendship toward the New York Indians by the Quaker philanthropist, the late Philip E. Thomas

"But here we are at the handsome cottage of our "But here we are at the handsome cottage of our riend, Colonel A. Sim Logan, who is Just home on a furlough from Washington, where he is an employee in the Interior Department. The Colonel's a grantson of an old-time chief-So-Joh-gwa-us or John Tall Chief, and the great Cayinga warrior, Wau-wah-wa-ma-onk, or Dr. Peter Wilson, married the Colonel's sister."

Colonel Logan greeted us cordially, and from him we gained many faces embraced in this letter. "May I ask you, Colonel Logan, the use your people make of the

SENECA NATIONAL COURT-HOUSE " "I with pleasure relate to you, sir, its uses.
The Seneca nation of New York Indians residing the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reserves have it on the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reserves have a political charter or republican form of government, under authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York passed in 1845."

"But what became of your hereditary government of chiefs?"

In theory and honorarily only have we chiefs; we reverence the old wise men of the Nation; but our republican government superseded the chiefs."

"Bo you have elections by the people, and "Bo you have elections by the people, and

chiefs."

"Bo you have elections by the people, and what officers do you have, colo...

"Cortainly, we have elections annually on the first Tuesday in May, at one polling-pla w upon each reserve. A president, treasurer, and eleck at large, and eight councilors for each reserve, who, meeting together, constitute

THE COUNCIL OF THE SENECA NATION, or legislature, whose annual meeting is at the court-house at Cattaraugus the first Treestay in June, and the president of the Nation presides at the councils."
"Do you have judicial and other officers, Col-

"Bo you have judicial and other officers, Colonel?"

"Yes, sir; at the same elections we elect for each reserves marshal to attend upon the council and excute its mandates and serve all processes from our courts; commissioners of highways to take charge of the roads and bridges, and three peace makers.

"You mentioned courts, Colonel?"
"Yes, sir; the peace-makers are our judicial officers. They constitute the petit and supreme court in all ordinary transactions among Indians upon their respective reserves, and are the surrogates in relation to estates of the deceased in the same territory." gates in relation to estates of the deceased in the same territory."

"Does the jurisdiction of the peace-makers extend to criminal offenses"

"Only as to petit offenses between Indians. In graver crimes against property or persons our Indians are amenable to the laws of the State."

"How do you elect your public officers, Colonel; do you have caucuses for the purpose of making nominations, and do you have parties and party contests."

"We elect our officers upon one ballot. We have caucuses—lively ones, too! We use printed ballots for convenience, and at the polls the contest is generally very earnest, as we have two parties. The peace-makers preside at the polls and conduct the elections."

The peace-makers preside at the polls and conduct the elections."

"Are the Senecas wholly confined to the Allegheny and Catarangus Reserves?"

"No, sir: besides those upon these two reserves there is the Tonawanda band of Senecas, on the Tonawanda reserve; and this band retains its government by chiefs."

"May I sak you, Colonel, the number and location of the Indian returns its New York; the quantity of land comprised therein; the names of the several tribes, and the population of each, and what tribes constitute the Six Nations!"

"As well as I can, sir. Our tradition is that, prior to 1712, the
HOGGODS CONFEDERATION OF FIVE NATIONS.

IROQUOIS CONFEDERATION OF FIVE NATIONS, residing mainly within territory that now consti-tutes the State of New York, were comprised of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Chondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas; but in 1712 the Tuscaroras came from North Carolina to New York, and were adopted by the Iroquois as the sixth Nation of the confed-eracy."

But the Mohawks do not reside in New York; "But the Mohawks do not reside in New York; what became of them?"
"Burling the Revolutionary War the Mohawks, incited by Guy and Sir John Johnson, of Sir William Johnson's household, continued loyal to the Crown and fought in the ranks with the British army, under the leadership of the great Mohawk chief. Thay-en-den-e-gea, or Joseph Brant. At the close of the war the English gave that nation a large tract of land in Upper Canada, near Niagara, and fully recognized Brant's shillifes and loyalty; thus they removed to Canada, leaving us again the Five Nations."
"Upon their removal to Canada what became of that Nation's interest in THE PRETILES MOILEMENT BUYER FLADS?"

"Ob, they had to leave those rich river lands behind them; they could not move real estate, you know. But by a treaty concluded at Albany in 1797 the Mohawks ceded and released to the reciple of the State of New York forever all the right or title of the said Nation to lands within this state; and the State gave the Nation \$1.00, has paid \$500 expenses to Brant and Descrontyon, the chiefs who negotiated the treaty."

"That ended the union of the Mohawks with the Iroquois confederation of New York Indians."

"Yes, sir; and we are back to our original number of confederate Nations."

"Gentlemen, dinner is waiting us, so we will defer our talk to a later hour," said Colone! Logan.

—John 1. Elmus. THE PERTILE MONAWK RIVER PLATS?"

Killed by the Indians. The following dispatch from Colonel Carr, dated Fort Apache, September 13, has been forwarded to the Adjutant-General by General McDowell: "Killed at Cibien-Captain E. C. Hentig, Privates Henry C. Bird, Edward D E. C. Hentig, Privates nearly, and considered william Miller, Troop D. Sixth Cavairy. Died of wounds received on Cibigo-Private Thomas V. Parren, Troop D. Wounded-Segreani John Mo-Donald, Troop E, and Private Ludweg Haza Troop D. Kilded on Seven Mile Hill, on the road to Fort Thomas—Private John Dooman. Troop Di Troop D. Kilfed on Seven Mile Hill, on Any Di-to Fort Thomas—Private John Dooman. Troop Di-Peter J. Bhidt and Edward Winkler. Company D. Twelfth Infantry. Wounded at Apache—Find Liquitemant C. G. Goodan, Sixth Cavalry.